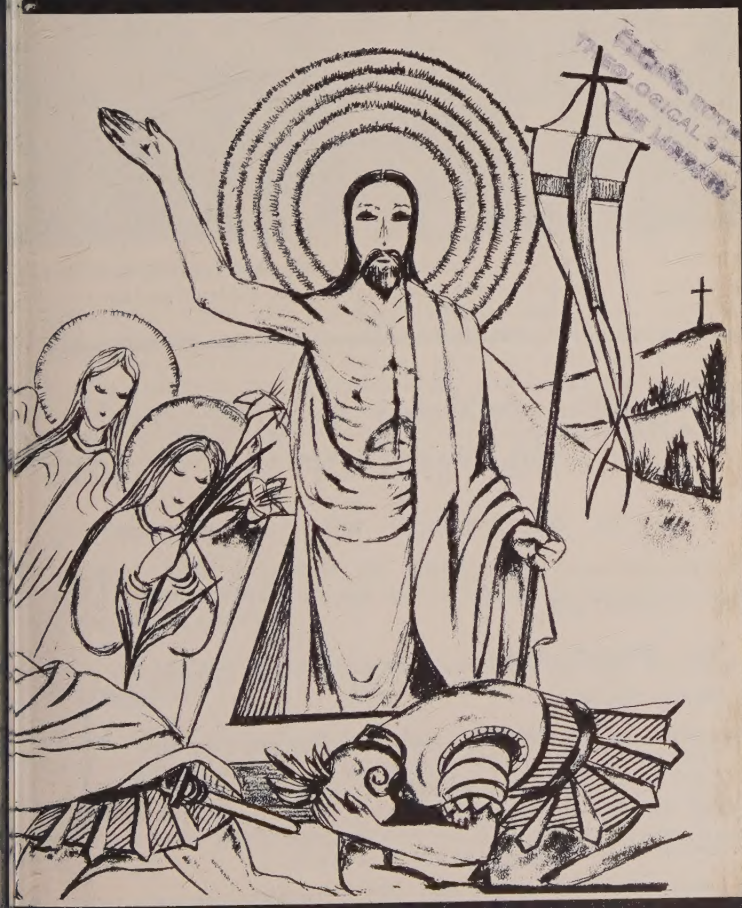
AMERICAN REVIEW OF EASTERN ORTHODOXY

AREO

VOL. 6 NO.4

APRIL 1960



The Picture Of The Month



'WEEPING MADONNA' of New York is shown, with Archbishop Iakovos holding it and Father Papadeas looking on. The archbishop said: there is 'no explanation that can be justified by human thinking'. (See story on page 17) RNS

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AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE CHURCH

FOREIGN

EBIZATION' OF CHURCH, REQUESTED BY EGYPTIAN ORTHODOX. The Commun-ouncils of the Greek Orthodox Church in Egypt, for the second time in the past few years, petitioned Orthodox Patriarch Christopher of Alexandria to bring about the 'Arabization' of Church.

ific demands include adoption of Arabic as the language of the Church, and the appointment abic-speaking priests to all posts hitherto reserved for Greek-speaking clergy.

ouncils also urged that the custom of displaying Greek flags, on the churches in Egypt, be ed, on the grounds that the Orthodox Church is not the State Church of the land.

The Patriarchate of Alexandria has jurisdiction over the entire Orthodox body in Egypt, ven though it is split into two distinct national divisions; the first such division is that of he Greeks proper, mostly children of immigrants; the second division embraces all the Orthodox Christian Arabs, who are immigrants from Syria and Lebanon. Both of these divisions' have their own separate parishes and rarely mix; even the worship services of he Arabic groups is in Arabic. - ED.

t is interesting to note, also, that Greek Orthodox Patriarch Benediktos of Jerusalem ecently, last month, appointed the first non-Greek bishop in the 1900 year history of the reek Orthodox Church in the Holy Land. He named Arab-born Archimandrite Simon arfeg, 53, a native of the Ramallah district in Jordan, as Titular Bishop of Geasa in ransjordan, and a member of the Holy Synod, as well. Bishop Garfeg said: 'This is an mportant step after 120 years of struggle and dispute for equality between Greek and on-Greek members of the Orthodox Church'. - ED.

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Y GRAHAM HAS TROUBLE IN ISRAEL. American Evangelist Billy Graham was ed the use of Tel Aviv's two largest meeting places, for his scheduled evangelism rallies, raeli government orders'.

raeli Foreign Ministry spokesman admitted to reporters that 'the government had some-to do' with the ban.

an caused Graham's meeting to be switched to a church in nearby Jaffa, which is part and part Jewish.

rchimandrite Augustin, recently installed as head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in srael, said he was 'deeply impressed' by the 'fair attitude' of Israeli authorities towards is mission.

Metropolitan Isidoros of Nazareth consecrated the first Greek Orthodox church built in, nd with the approval of, the State of Israel. The church is located in Shifream, a small

town in western Galilee. The new church is the tenth Christian one built with the su of the Israeli Ministry of Church Affairs. It was named St. Constantine & Helena. Sh has some 100 Orthodox believers, about 2000 Eastern Rite Arabs, and about 2000 Mo Druses. As a whole, Israel has nearly 50,000 Christians, of which 90% are Arab - 1 being European; the country lists 1100 clergy, with 41 one them being authorized to form marriages. There are 200 churches, 100 monasteries, 50 schools and 118 cem belonging to the total Christian Community.

- The apparent motive in banning Billy Graham, from the predominantly Jewish city of Aviv, was two-fold: i.To placate antagonistic Orthodox Jewish sects; ii.To foresta evangelical trends, aimed at conversions. - ED.

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GREEK ARCHBISHOP ASKS FOR ALTERATIONS IN NEW TESTAMENT PAS Archbishop Theoklitos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of Greece, asked the Holy of that Church to consider altering certain New Testament passages that generally offen Jewish sensibilities and served to provoke anti-Semitism in particular.

He declined to specify the passages but said there were many that needed amending. He a that while the agenda of the Synod, for April-May, was full, that the October sessions wou consider the matter, provided that prior consultations with the Ecumenical Patriarchate sister Eastern Orthodox Churches showed their reaction to be favorable.

- Constant revision of the Scriptures is necessary to develop new understanding in kee with the advancing age in which we live. Archaeological discoveries also effect the n ing of Scripture passages, which must, accordingly, be adapted to the need. To aid s revisions, extensive reproductions of 'new finds' should be made available to schola church leaders, on a world-wide basis; by such means, a common understanding ca more easily arrived at and outdated traditions modified. - ED.

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FAMED BOOK OF DURROW BEING REPRODUCED. Scholars everywhere will so access to one of the most famous Christian manuscripts ever produced, the 7th century E Durrow, 100 years older than the historic Book of Kells. Both of these treasures are in keeping of Trinity College Library in Dublin.

The Book of Durrow contains the four Gospels, which are illuminated in four colors with predominance. The script is in penned Latin, with ornaments and symbols of Celtic pre-h It is said that St. Columba, most famous Celtic missionary, penned the historic Book of D in the space of twelve days. (*St.Columba founded the monastery of Durrow in 545 AD -

- The Book of Kells was reproduced some ten years ago by a Swiss printing firm and sold to leading universities thruout the world. In making the reproduction, the Farbe Skala color chart, containing 550 distinct shades, was found to be inadequate - the b beauty of the Book far outdoing that extensive color range. - ED.

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EASTER FESTIVITIES IN THE HOLY LAND AND ABROAD. Colorful Palm Su processions, re-enacting Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, opened Holy Week in J lem, as pilgrims, near and far, gathered in the Holy City for the annual Easter observanc Heading the Eastern Orthodox procession was Patriarch Benediktos of Jerusalem; startin Bethpage, homeplace of Jesus' friends Lazarus, Mary and Martha, the procession followe Jericho Road to the Mount of Olives and thence to Jerusalem thru St.Stephen's Gate. (*The lean Port of Capernaum, from which Jesus set out on his last journey, is in Israel. The r followed, with His Disciples, took Him thru what is now Jordan. The traditional site of the Supper is in Israel and the sites of the Crucifixion and Resurrection are in Jordan. This c a 'border incident' on an annual basis, with police from both sides participating as escort

grims. - ED).

eat Saturday, the holy fire, brought out of the Tomb of Jesus in the Holy Sepulchre by rch Benediktos I, Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, was carried by Archimandrite Diodorus, ed by Jordanian police, into 'no-man's land' at the Mandelbaum Gate. At the halfway point, ded the fire, burning from the bundle of the 33 candles(one for each year of the life of when He was crucified), to Archimandrite Ignatios, who had been escorted that far by the police. After a brief, joyful reunion, the two parted, Ignatios going to light the candles nterns for the Orthodox Churches in Israel; he also lighted a candle for Archimandrite in of the Russian Orthodox Mission in Israel, because the Russian Orthodox priests and ave not been allowed entry to Jordan for the past five years.

sia, balmy weather turned Easter into one of the most festive holidays seen in years, ling to reports from Moscow. Despite the government's attitude toward religious observ- many a passerbye was heard to remark: 'This is our Easter'. Orthodox Churches thru- ssia were jammed, especially in Moscow, where it was most noticeable to foreign eyes. monasteries were overflowing with pilgrims from the large urban communities; one of gest Easter crowds in forty years was to be found at Zagorsk Monastery, near Moscow.

Week services were also widely observed in Yugoslavia, despite the fact that they were tory working days. Tens of thousands of the faithful crowded the various churches. In stern Orthodox Belgrade Cathedral, Patriarch German officiated at both the Liturgy ster, as well as the special blessing of the Chrism, which takes place on Holy Thursday. was the first such blessing of Chrism since the end of the last war; it is used to anoint wly-baptized.-ED)

a recent radio broadcast, Moscow Radio stated that 'in the USSR, there are 1235 function- Roman Catholic Churches, with 1270 clergy including six bishops'. The Station continued: ne USSR does not hinder the practice of religion, but we do not believe in religion and do teach it in our schools, because of our philosophy of materialism. The Soviet Constitution rantees freedom of worship and the law does not permit any activity that may outrage the lings of believers'.

olemn, once-in-five-years, event took place on Holy Thursday, April 14th, in Istanbul,with blessing of the 'Meron'; this 'Meron', or Holy Oil of Chrism, is used only in baptismal es by the clergy and is the basis of the physical bestowing of the Sacrament of Chrisma- n, which in the Eastern Orthodox Church occurs in conjunction with Baptism. 'Meron' is ixture of some 44 fragrant essences, with olive oil, balsam, myrrh and aloe being four he principal ingredients. The Patriarchates dispense this consecrated Chrism to the ious churches and clergy of their respective jurisdictions. - ED.

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SLAVIA FREES SERBIAN ORTHODOX THEOLOGIAN. Dr.Dragoslav Stranjakovic, ssor of the Serbian Orthodox Theological Faculty of Belgrade University, was set free tly by the Yugoslav government after serving two years of a six year sentence on charges tting to overthrown the Tito regime.

sed with him were three co-defendants: Dr.A.Pavlovic, vice-president of the pre-war ist Party; Bogdan Krekic, founder and member of the Party; and Dr.M.Zujovic, former f Belgrade University. The four men were not given amnesty or pardon, but reduced ces, due to good behavior.

ranjakovic had been librarian of the Serbian Orthodox Patriarchate and was arrested in nber, 1957, because of believed participation in the authorship of an anti-Communist bout Yugoslavia, that was published by his nephew living in Switzerland. At the trial, ofessor admitted that anti-Communist documents had been found in his desk, but denied hy of his writings were of such a nature, and that he was simply a 'scholar'.

rials and convictions against clergy, both Orthodox and Roman Catholic, have not been

infrequent in Yugoslavia in the past few years; the principal charges have been four on anti-government activities. - ED.

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ORTHODOX HIERARCHS DISCUSS CLOSER COOPERATION. Representatives of t Ecumenical Patriarchate in Istanbul and members of the Greek Orthodox Church of Gre (Holy Synod) discussed closer cooperation between the two bodies 'in an atmosphere of a ute cordiality' last month, in Athens.

A spokesman for the Holy Synod said topics under consideration included the World Cou Churches' General Assembly at New Delhi, India, in 1961; the Pan-Orthodox Conference Rhodes this summer; and the 1,000 anniversary of Mt. Athos.

The delegation from Istanbul was headed by Metropolitan Dorotheos of Princes' Islands. meantime, two Greek Metropolitans arrived in Istanbul for visits with the Ecumenical P Athenagoras; they were Metropolitan Barnabas of Katrini and Metropolitan Spyridon of I The discussion included a conference on organizational planning for the forthcoming Pan dox Council, which was ordered convened by the Ecumenical Patriarch; a major topic o Council will be 'religious unity'.

- Subsequent to these meetings, an announcement was made that the Ecumenical Patri will make a personal visit to Greece in Mid-May. The purpose being to further stre the mother-church and the daughter-church of Greece. - ED.

- In an Easter message, Patriarch Athenagoras answered Rome's Pope by issuing a ' for unity'. He said, in part, it is not possible for us to accept that this division shou continued and perpetuated.....The barriers which the ages have raised between Chris denominations do not make impossible their mutually approaching each other again, their coming together, now that in recent times the expressed goodwill on the part o Christian leaders gives us cause for comfort and enlightenment'. - ED.

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NEW ASSISTANT TO ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH IS DESIGNATED. Archimandr Emilianos Tsakopoulos, chief archivist and librarian of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Is was made Titular Bishop of Ephesus and assistant to Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras.

Besides serving as head of the Phanar parish of the district,in which the Patriarchate is Bishop Emilianos will continue his work in the Patriarchate's library.

A graduate of the Theological School of Halki, Bishop Emilianos is considered an outstand authority on libraries and has frequently visited the Vatican Library and other famous sim institutions abroad.

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FORMER ROMAN PRIESTS JOIN OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCH BODIES. Accord to the World Presbyterian Alliance, more than 40 former Roman priests are now serving the ministry of the French Reformed Church. Another 12 are reported active in other of t Protestant bodies, while some have entered Holy Orders in the Eastern Orthodox and Old olic Churches.

Twenty ex-Roman Catholic priests, meeting in early April at Sete,France, estimated that than 1,000 priests have left the Roman Catholic Church in France since World War II. The that even greater numbers had left the Roman Church in Italy; a smaller group was report have left the Church in Spain.

The Sete meeting was called by the French Reformed Church leaders to help the ex-priest adjust to their new way of life. Former priests in the French Reformed Church are organi for aid to those who leave the Church of Rome, as well as fleeing, 'border crossing' ex-pri

taly and Spain, who fear reaction to their act.

large group of such ex-Roman priests are also active in the United States. Many have come affiliated with the 'evangelicals', Seventh-Day Adventists and other bodies. Just ch a group of converted priests and monks are serving on the Staff of 'Christ's Mission', a Cliff, N.Y., where they publish the magazine 'Christian Heritage'; this monthly publi-tion is devoted to the endeavor of bringing an 'awakening' to Roman Catholics every-here. - ED.

a recent report from the Church of England, the Rhode Island Churchman mentions that 440 new members entered the Anglican Church from the Roman Catholic Church; along th this, the Anglican Church also issued an estimated loss of some 800 Anglicans,annually, the Roman Catholic Church. - ED.

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EE WOMEN ORDAINED AS PRIESTS IN SWEDISH CHURCH. Three women were ned as priests of the Swedish Lutheran State Church, Stockholm, for the first time in its ry.

argit Sahlin, 46, doctor of philosophy and bachelor of divinity, a member of the Central nittee of the World Council of Churches,since 1950 a director of St. Catherine's Founda- Elisabeth Djurle,30, a student counselor at Upsala University; and Deaconess Ingrid son, 47, a teacher at a church college for deaconesses for many years - these three all ordained, and received their priest's certificate from their respective bishops.

ition to the ordination of women, however, continued in some factions of the State Church; p Giertz of Goteborg leading the opposition movement - he urged complete boycotting of rvices conducted by the female clerics.

Women in the Christian priesthood are not without precedent - 'The Woman who was Pope' looms largest in the Roman Catholic Church history; in the last war, a woman was rdained as a priest in the Far East, by the Episcopal Church. Before the Christian Era, lso, women were very active in the priestly offices of the cults of Greece and Rome, as ell as many other great nations, such as Babylon. - ED.

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ION OF ANGLICAN '39 ARTICLES' ADVOCATED. Dr.W.R.Matthews, dean of l's Cathedral, London, said that the historic '39 Articles' are 'worthless as an ordination nd advocated their revision. He said the articles were actually 'moderate Calvinism'.

e 17, 'Of Predestination and Election', Dr. Matthews said, brought out clearly both Cal- and moderation. Article 13, implying all heathen and members of other religions were mned to perdition, is only one example of the gulf which separates the '39 Articles' from t understanding of the Christian gospel. He interpreted the two articles as 'a startling ce of the absurdities and even blasphemies into which men ran when they presumed to into the mysteries of the Divine Nature and Will by human logic and imagination'.

ding Article 37, which states it is lawful according to God to bear weapons and at the com- of magistrates to serve in wars, Dr.Matthews commented that 'some highly respected an clergy preach that it is unlawful to do this, but no one wishes to excommunicate paci-

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N CATHOLIC JESUIT PASTORS RUSSIAN 'CATHOLIC' CHURCH. The first n 'Catholic' Church,ever dedicated by Russian Rite clergy, was recently opened in al,Canada. Known henceforth as the 'Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin', urch was dedicated by Archpriest Andrew Rogosh, chaplain to Russian Rite Catholics in rk City. He did so as representative of Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger of Montreal. The and builder of the church, however, is Jesuit Joseph Ledit.

The priest explained that the stone and red brick building, with the bright blue, onion cupo has thus become 'a Russian presence within the Catholic Church.' He said that most of th Russian 'Rite' churches merely have chapels in existing Roman Catholic structures and t his church was the first such 'separate' edifice.

- Bishop Elko, Apostolic Exarch of the Byzantine Rite Exarchate of Pittsburgh(Roman olic), recently declared in an article in 'Our Sunday Visitor' that the Eastern Orthodo Church(not Roman Catholic) is characterized by 'an overflowing communal spirit'. H explained this by writing: 'St.Paul...sponsored the idea of entrusting the laity with ce responsibilities in the Church.....Thus, with such a tradition, the Orthodox churches lay people to act as administrators to congregations; the priest must procure lay app ....Synods...and voting of priests are common (even to electing, sometimes, of bishop We, under WESTERN DISCIPLINE, are surprised at this....because of the complete t that the faithful must have in the AUTHORITATIVE guidance of the Holy Father hims Reverent SUBSERVIENCE on the part of those who would be DOCILE should lead th accept the pastor as their father.'

- Inadvertently, perhaps, the good bishop has given the heart of the matter a proper ai Men, who want to be free of 'thought control' can never be 'subservient' or 'docile' t the control of those who merely seek to exploit them. Herein is the reason why Easte Orthodoxy mistrusts Rome and Her overtures; history has shown what Her true inte As Jesuit theologian, Fr.Gustave Weigel of Woodstock College,Md., said this month, t Orthodox feel Rome 'is treacherous, blind to the truth and sinfully bull-headed...dem total surrender.., which,..(Orthodoxy)...is unwilling to accept'. - ED.

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1,000th ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES SCHEDULED FOR MT. ATHOS. Celebrati have been scheduled for 1962 to mark the 1,000 anniversary of the establishment of the fi monastery on Mount Athos, often called the Holy Mountain, which ranks as one of the mos revered Greek Orthodox sanctuaries.

A special committee, made up of representatives of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Istanb and the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church in Greece, will be to organize the celebrations will commemorate the anniversary.

Embracing some 20 monasteries, all of which are based on the Order of St.Basil, Mt.Atho altho on Greek territory, is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patria who ranks as first among equals of all Orthodox patriarchs.

The first monastic establishment founded on Mt.Athos, is the Laura Monastery. The other monasteries are those of Vatopedi,St.Panteleimon, Chiliandari, Iveron, Esphigmenu, Kutlu Pandocratoros, Philotheu, Caracallu, St.Paul, St.Denis, St. Gregory, Simopetra, Xeropota St.Xenophon, Dochiariu, Constmonitu, Zographu, and Stavronikitu.

The Chiliandari, or Hilendar, monastery is the only one occupied by Serbian monks. It was founded about 1180AD by Prince Stevan Namanja, who established a dynasty that ruled Serb for 200 years. Stevan himself joined a monastery in his declining years and died there abo 1200 AD.

The monastic population of Mt.Athos was around 15,000 at the beginning of the century, but declined to about 3,000 at present. When not engaged in religious services, the monks occu themselves in handicrafts and various self-supporting endeavors. The monasteries contai many precious treasures, including priceless, classical manuscripts.

Distinguished visitors to Mt.Athos in recent years have been Patriarch German of the Ser Orthodox Church, and King Paul of Greece, who was received by the monks at Vatopedi. Si women are not permitted to enter the sacred precincts of the monasteries, Queen Frederi

r two daughters remained aboard the ship, which brought them to the famed peninsula.

nchored in God', by Constantine Cavarnos, published by Astir Co.(Athens) in 1959, 230pp., a modern-day treatment, from an objective standpoint, of the Life, Art and Thought on t.Athos. It is replete with drawings and illustrations and is well worth-while for the erage person's reading time. - ED.

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SOVIET CATHOLICOS ELECTED. Metropolitan Yefrem has been elected head of the dox Church in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic to succeed Catholicos Melchisedek o died last January at the age of 88.

also reported that the new Catholicos was elected at a Church Assembly held in Tbilisi; o this time, Yefrem had been serving as pro-tem administrator of the Church, pending ction. Born in 1896, Catholicos Yefrem is a graduate of the University of Tbilisi.

Brussels, Belgium, Metropolitan Alexander, head of the emigre-Russian Orthodox nurch in Belgium, died this month at the age of 81. Originally, he had migrated to Bel- um in 1923, but was only elevated to the rank of metropolitan in 1959; he had been a shop, however, for 50 years. - ED.

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TIAN ACTIVITIES INCREASING IN KUWAIT. Predominantly Moslem Kuwait is tly the scene of a growing Christian movement.Starting in 1932, the first church was Kuwait, and has been worshipped in continuously by an Arabic-language congregation.

missions of the Reformed Church in America have been active there since 1909, no al church was built till 1932. The Reformed Church is related,with other churches, in a rganization known as the Church of Christ in the Arabian Gulf. Up until 1953, the Roman ic Church used the Reformed Church's structure for their services, also. After 1953, ilt their own Cathedral, which is still in process. Most of the Roman Catholics are e or Palestinian.

freedom to worship is granted to all in Kuwait, only the Church of Christ has permission gelize. Presently, other church bodies are using the Reformed Church's building: the noma and Syrian Orthodox Churches of Malabar; the Armenian Orthodox Church; the an Church; an English-language 'community' church of Anglicans-Presbyterians-Metho- tc..

onth, permission was given for an Orthodox Coptic church to be erected; the Coptic body r the jurisdiction of the Coptic Patriarchate in Cairo.

ler of Kuwait is Sheikh Abdullah Al-Salem Al-Sabah. - ED.

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K ORTHODOX MONASTERY SCENE OF MOVIE 'EXODUS'. Holy Cross Greek dox Monastery in Jerusalem is the scene of one of Hollywood's new movies, 'Exodus'.

sentatives of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate have given permission for Otto Preminger, cer of the movie, to use the 4th century monastery for part of the film. Mr. Preminger's is based on the best-seller 'Exodus' by Leon Uris; it features screen stars Paul Newman wa Marie Saint.

ed in a beautiful olive grove, below the hill on which the modern Hebrew University is Holy Cross Monastery was built by Georgian monks on the traditional site where Lot d the tree from which, according to legend, Christ's cross was hewn. Two hundred years its construction, the Russian monks turned the monastery over to the Greeks.

'DOME OF THE ROCK' GLEAMS ONCE AGAIN. The Holy City of Jerusalem's 'Dom the Rock' is again gleaming in golden splendor in the Jordan sector. Known also as the M of Omar, the beautiful and ancient structure was just surmounted with gilted, aluminum pl by Turkish and Egyptian engineers.

Built about 691 AD, the Mosque girds the famed Holy Rock of Islam, where the Prophet Mo med is said to have arrived after a miraculous night journey. It is the earliest existing m ment of Moslem architecture.

The only other gold dome in the city is the onion-shaped cupola, much smaller, of the Rus Orthodox Church. Viewed from the New City, the dome's gilt stands out starkly against green olive trees and gray walls and domes of other structures, including the Church of th Holy Sepulchre in the Old City.

- The New City is in Israeli territory; the Old City is in Jordanian. - ED.

- Jordan's Department of Antiquities just announced, also, that planned archaeological diggings in the Mosque's area have been called off. The department had planned to try to uncover certain temple treasures, mentioned in a Dead Sea Scroll, that are suppos to be hidden near Nablus, at the foot of Mount Gerizim, near Hebron. The planned digg at the Mosque, however, aroused strong feelings in Jordan's Moslem circles; the ward of the Mosque have now posted 'No Visitor' signs, which apply to those times of the d when prayers are conducted, and also to all day Friday, their Sabbath. - ED.

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ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK COMMEMORATED ON NEW MALTA POSTAGE STAM Postal authorities of Malta, the small Mediterranean Island, have just issued this year a s of six postage stamps, commemorating the 19th centenary of the shipwreck of St. Paul the in 60 AD. The episode of the shipwreck is given in the 28th chapter of the Acts of the Apos

Issued in denominations of 2¢,4¢,7¢,9¢,14¢, and 35¢, the stamps show, consecutively, the s wreck - the local consecration by St.Paul of the first bishop of Malta - the departure of St Paul from Malta - the statue of St.Paul in the grotto,where he stayed on Malta - an angel holding the book of Acts - St.Paul holding a book of his 2nd epistle to the Corinthians.

- In ancient times, Malta was known as Melita. The islands, at the entrance to the Bay St.Paul, are known as St.Paul's Islands, because the wreck took place on them. - ED

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE PLANNED FOR DEAD SEA AREA. Dr.John Alleg professor of Semitic languages at Manchester University, England, announced plans for th establishment of an archaeological institute near the Dead Sea. While he did not disclose t exact site, he said it would cost nearly three millions of dollars(i.e.-a million English pou

Dr.Allegro, and three other British experts, have been exploring diggings in the Old City, Jerusalem, Jordan, as well as in the northern region of the Dead Sea and near Mount Olive, where he expects to find many of the treasures given mention in the Dead Sea Scrolls.

- Last month, an American Protestant minister, Dr.Ralph Baney of Kansas City,Kan., announced that his four member team of amateur archaeologists had discovered evide of 'ruins of some ancient cities' at the bottom of the Dead Sea. He explained that his t had been diving in depths of 300 feet, where they found a 12-foot wide road. He feels th they are, very possibly, parts of Sodom and Gomorrah. - ED.

- This coming summer, another team of divers (American) are going to explore the sunl harbor of ancient Caesarea and nearby coastal waters of Israel to uncover little-know facts of that port, along with possible clue to historic sea routes used in those days by the Phoenicians, Crusaders, Greek and Roman galleys, and ships of King Solomon. Th will operate from a 200-ton, 91-foot vessel, which has been specially built for this typ

ork by Edwin A. Link, noted American inventor of the Link aviation trainer. Caesarea s believed to have been destroyed in 800 AD, when an earthquake struck the area and estroyed its sea walls. It was once the site of fine palaces, temples, hippodrome, and queducts. Today, only about 700 people inhabit the region. - ED.

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RUSSIA

Churches And Monasteries

ussian Orthodox Church is the largest in the Soviet Union, by numbers of adherents. With- jurisdiction are some 20,000 churches and dozens of monasteries.

oning in Moscow, for example, are forty Orthodox churches. In prominence, among these, Epiphany Patriarchal Cathedral. For over twenty years this Cathedral has been the site most important events that have taken place in the life of the Orthodox Church of Russia.

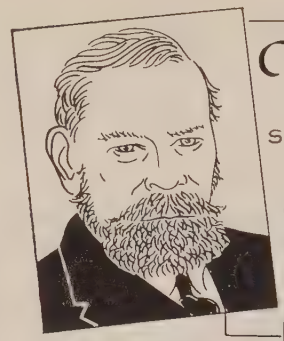
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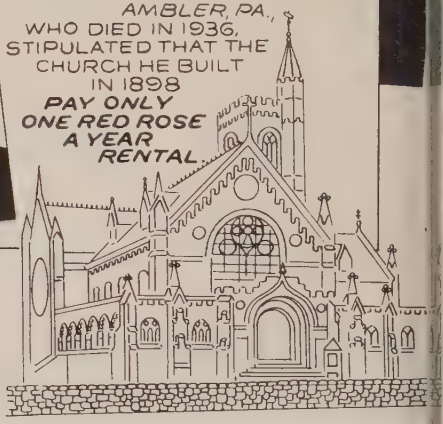
of Eastern Orthodoxy officiate, at Requiem for Patriarch Sergius, in Epiphany Cathedral scow, 1958. RNS

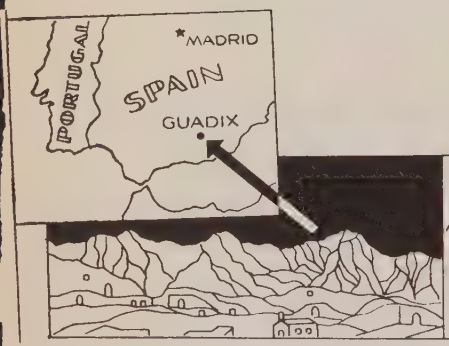
RELIGIOUS REMARKABLES - - - By Scheel

T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



The WILL OF DR. R. V. MATTISON, AMBLER, PA., WHO DIED IN 1936, STIPULATED THAT THE CHURCH HE BUILT IN 1898 **PAY ONLY ONE RED ROSE A YEAR RENTAL**

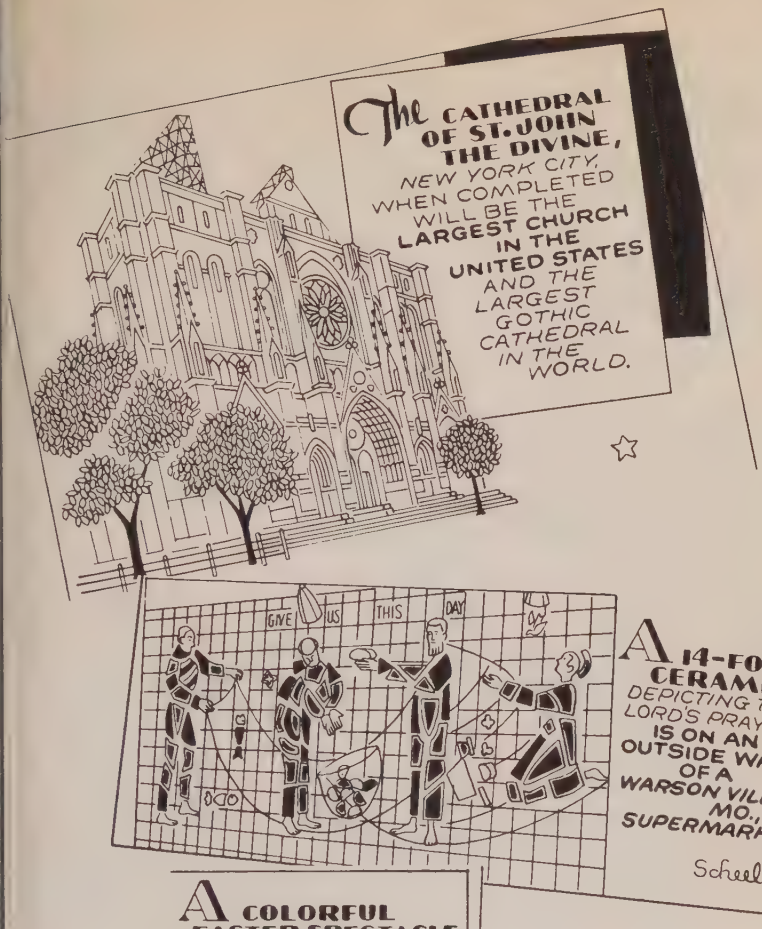




IN GUADIX, SPAIN, A ONE-SQUARE MILE AREA HOUSES A POPULATION THAT LIVES IN CAVES **AND WORSHIPS IN UNDERGROUND CHURCHES.**



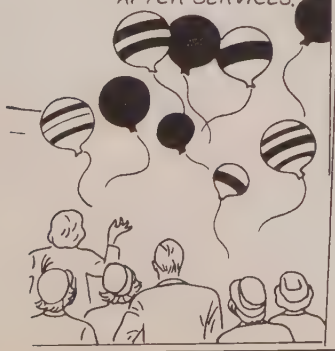
A STONE FROM BETHLEHEM, JORDAN, HAS BEEN SHIPPED TO CHRISTMAS, FLA., TO BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH.


The CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK CITY, WHEN COMPLETED WILL BE THE LARGEST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE LARGEST GOTHIC CATHEDRAL IN THE WORLD.

A 14-FOOT CERAMIC DEPICTING THE LORD'S PRAYER IS ON AN OUTSIDE WALL OF A WARSON VILLAGE, MO., SUPERMARKET.

Scheel

A COLORFUL EASTER SPECTACLE AT FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH, JOLIET, ILL., WAS A BALLOON LIFT, IN WHICH WORSHIPPERS RELEASED HELIUM-FILLED BAGS AFTER SERVICES.



Religious News Service Scheel

DOMESTIC

MODERN DRESS CHOSEN FOR CATHOLIC NUNS IN BYZANTINE ORDER. Is Nicholas T. Elko of the Byzantine Rite Diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., inaugurated, last monti o new community of Byzantine Catholic nuns, whose religious garb consists of modern dre

Forming the nucleus of the teaching Order were four women. Their dress will be a Navy two-piece suit, with flared skirt and white trim on the collar. They wear a white blouse, a ored coat, pill-box type hat, pump-style shoes, and dark gloves with a handbag. Their h in conservative style. Coat, jacket and hat all have a distinguishing emblem of a white c with the Greek words 'ICXC NIKA' thereon. (*icxc nika is the phrase 'Jesus Christ Sav Conquers' that appears on the breads used in the Divine Liturgy.-ED)

The four women took the names of: Sisters Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. (*Use of ma names for females is something new. - ED.)

- The only other two Orders, known to this Editor, that use modern dress in this coun are the Society of Christ the King at Danville, Va., and the Mission Sisters of the Ho Ghost at Saginaw, Mich. - both Roman Catholic, of course. -ED.

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ECONOMIC FACTS ON 100 NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. One and a quarter b people live in some one hundred non-communist, underdeveloped countries and territori around the globe, according to a study by Paul G. Hoffman for 'Economic World'. Their economically-in education and in health-, contains the seeds for both progress, as well infinite disaster. The Western World has the power and means of aiding in solving the p lem.

In 1950, the average individual income in these 100 countries was about $90 per annum; I 1959 it had risen to a little over $100 per person. Gross income had grown 3% a year, bu population had risen by 200,000,000. Thus, net income gain was only about 1%, or $1 per per person. This is a dangerous situation in a world filled with 'rising expectations'.

The crucial 1960's present a situation that will call for an annual financial outlay, by the W to aid these underdeveloped countries of a minimum of $3,000,000,000. Such an outlay is strued as essential to increase the average annual income of the individual of the underd oped regions by an additional 1%. By 1970, the results of such an investment would raise individual's income to $125.

- One can see that such a growth of individual income is essential to satisfying the bas needs of a yearning people. Per capita income growth of 2% a year is about what tra pired in the U.S. from 1870 to 1929. Presently, the inflationary spiral in the U.S. ap to be about 3%, so naturally, the income growth has to keep ahead or parallel of th avoid problems on the domestic scene. One can only hope that international inflation trends do not achieve such proportions, or they will offset any proposed 2% individu income increase, per annum. - ED.

TURES NOW PUBLISHED IN 1,151 TONGUES. Portions of the Scriptures have blished in a total of 1,151 languages and dialects as of 1959, an increase of 15 over the s year, the American Bible Society announced in New York.

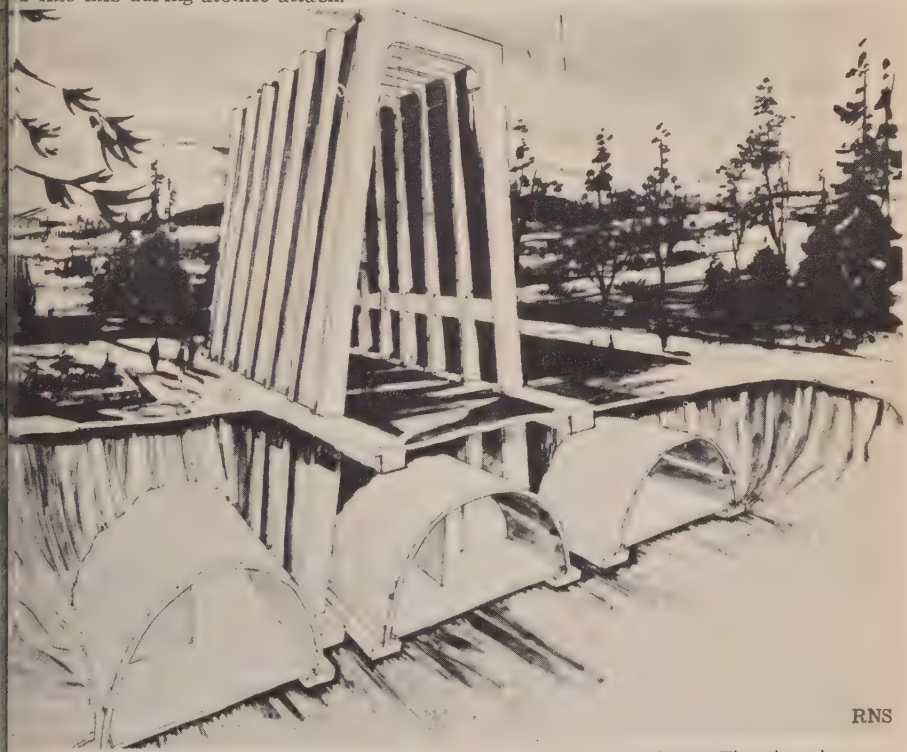
te Bibles are available in 219 languages, entire New Testaments in 271 others and at he book of the Bible in an additional 661 tongues.

1959, the Society issued the New Testament, for the first time, in Beti, a language in Cameroun, Equatorial Africa; and in Totonac, a Mexican Indian dialect. A few of the ongues just printed, include: Paiwan(Taiwan), Bilaan(Philippines), and five Mexican dialects(Guerrero Mixteco, Tenango Otomi, Sierra Otomi, Tojolabal, and Bachajon .)

ce 1900, The Scriptures have been translated into more than 500 new languages. It is imated, however, that there are still about 1,000 tongues into which the Bible may yet translated. - ED.

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RRANEAN CHURCH DESIGNED FOR ATOMIC AGE. Worshippers would attend s safely in the underground portion (shown by cutaway in illustration) of modernistic s like this during atomic attack.



RNS

ir times, the subterranean part would be used for classes or offices. The church was ved by Cornell University's College of Architecture as one of a series of structures nodel city of 9,000 built above and below ground for the atomic age. The model city consist of a series of neighborhood shelters underground, connected by subterranean ors and a transit system.

e Christian Church developed in catacombs and, according to 'doom prophets', seems tended to end up the same way. - ED.

C.S. LEWIS GIVES RADIO SERIES ON FOUR ASPECTS OF LOVE. Human lov its four varieties - between near relatives, between friends, between man and woman, an between Man and God - is the theme of a series of 10 radio talks by C.S. Lewis, world-fa British philosopher, author, and teacher of Cambridge University.

Produced by the Radio-TV Foundation of the Episcopal Church, the series will be broadca locally thru many community radio stations in the U.S.

'Love', warns Dr. Lewis, 'will not, by itself, keep us in love - or not for very long. Falli love is something that happens to us; being in love - still more, remaining permanently i is something we do'. He explains that in Greek, the four words for love are: 'Storge, me affection or love between near relations; Philia, or friendship; Eros, the love between n woman; and Agape, love in the Christian sense - God's love for Man and the Christian's l his brethren'. He further explained that there are many phases to these expressions of l which, in themselves, appear as the opposite of love: e.g.-'certain kinds of mothers, wl be like man-eating tigers; or a kind of lover, who may be like an animal; or parents, w greet their offspring with such incivility, that, if practiced on anyone else, would termina acquaintanceship'.

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FRANCISCANS DEVELOP BYZANTINE-SLAVONIC RITE. As one phase of developin Roman Catholic front to the advancing Eastern Orthodox Church, the Franciscan Friars h established two houses(one in Conn. and one in Penn.-ED.) for novices who wish to serve Roman Church thru the Slavonic Liturgy of the Byzantine Rite.

After fifteen years of hard work, during which time sumptuous quarters were procured th the acquisition of the country home of the late Thomas Watson of I.B.M. fame, the Order a grand total of seven friars at that estate 'motherhouse'. In the January,1952 issue of 'S Anthony Messenger' the Order was stated to have a dual purpose: i.to rally the faithful in U.S. to reclaim the Church of the East; ii.to prepare Friars for their apostolate in the E at the propitious time.

- One house is at Sybertsville,Pa.; the other is at New Canaan, Conn. The two propert embrace 75 and 50 acres, respectively. - ED.

- The Diocesan Bulletin of Western Missouri,Episcopal, contained an interesting item last month's issue regarding the Roman Catholic plans for the Episcopal Church. In t country exists 'The Vernacular Society,Inc.', which publishes a periodical called 'An The aim of this Roman Catholic 'Society' is given as desiring to obtain papal approva the use of the vernacular(English) in Roman Catholic services in this country, along permission for the laity to participate audibly in its services. In keeping with this ai the 'Amen' stated that it desired to see the formation of an 'Anglican Uniate Rite', si in scope to the Eastern Uniate Rites....with married priesthood, vernacular, Prayer Services, hymnaries,etc....but, with 'submission to the Roman See'.(Apparently Rom idea of 're-union' is, and always will be, one of assimilation, not of concession.-ED.)

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ROMAN PRIEST 'PULLS BOMB SCARE' ON AIRLINER. A United Air Lines fli from Seattle to New York was forced to land at Boise,Idaho , because one of the passen a Roman Catholic priest said there might be a bomb on the plane.

The airline identified the passenger as being the Rev. Lawrence Banfield, who had boarde plane at Portland. The F.B.I. grabbed him, but soon released him, after making what they called a 'routine' security check. The priest was said to have explained that it was all a '

Intensive search of the plane revealed no bomb and the plane then took off, minus the goo priest, who is said to have gone back to Portland.

OF VIRGIN SHEDS TEARS. Mrs.Panayiotis Catsounis of Island Park, L.I.,N.Y. w tears flowing from the left eye of an icon of the Virgin on Wednesday, March 18th. ime, she was kneeling before the icon in prayer. After three days of similar occur- Mrs.Catsounis narrated that, while the crying stopped, a tear track remained visible nside of the glass that covers the 6 by 9 inch colored icon.

hop Iakovos, head of the Greek Archdiocese, was summoned by Father Papadeas of rch of St.Paul's in Hempstead, L.I.N.Y. The archbishop heard the personal testimony .Catsounis, Father Papadeas, and others who had seen the 'tears'; thereupon, he dir- at the icon be placed in St.Paul's Church. Altho the prelate could give no explanation manifestation, he said it could well be a 'sign' of Divine Providence and Benevolence; er explained that such phenomena are not unusual in the history of the Church - that ons often weep until it is brought to the attention of a member of the Church's clergy, h time the weeping often ceases abruptly.

n, safely installed in St.Paul's on March 23rd, after prayers at the home of the Catsou- ily, became the center of attraction for hundreds of people. Meanwhile, an 8x10 inch on of the Virgin (this one in the home of aunt of Mrs. Catsounis - a Mrs.Peter Koulis nside, N.Y.) awakened new interest when it was reported to also be shedding tears. hbishop also directed that this icon be brought to St.Paul's. Both he, as well as Father is are reported to have personally witnessed the 'weeping' of this icon. Many witnesses ently confirmed that for seven days the icon continued to 'weep' in the church.

er Sunday, April 17th, an estimated 7,000 persons visited St.Paul's. During the week, er, crowds, at the rate of 500 an hour, were streaming past the two icons. Catholic re observed in prayer before the icons, also, along with people of many faiths.

picture on page 2. - ED.

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ARCHBISHOP ISSUES EASTER 'CALL' FOR REFORM. As expressed in his Message, 'great and lofty things no longer exercise any influence over us.....without o better ourselves.....divided among ourselves in political philosophies and in our human ideals and morals, we nevertheless aspire to conquer space, in the hope that elsewhere find our salvation, since life on our sphere has become insecure and uncer-

hop Iakovos stressed a similar theme, but in different words, in his March 6th Sermon. ime, he emphasized that the true Church is a spiritual one; that the outer Parish s purely a 'man-made organization, whereas Orthodoxy is Christ Himself'. In addition, ght out that the outer Church is related to this Spirit 'only to the extent' that it fulfills odies the teaching and faith given of the Spirit; and that if it fails to embody these ls, it fails to be Christ's Church. Changing values and ideals, he said, are the cause nce within the Church - such changing values caused the Great Schism; the develop- a Church-State; of heretical splinters of the original Faith. The only answer to the of correcting these errors, he said, hinges upon men actually living the Spiritual es of the Faith, not just observing the outer 'man-made' traditions of the outer phase rganizational church.

re is no question that the archbishop is correct in saying that the Parish Community man-made organization. Nationalism, politics, human desires and frailties - all e 'conflict-of-interest' surgings are the roots of divergence from Christ and His chings. - ED.

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IAN ORTHODOX CHURCH ACCEPTS 'VALIDATION' FROM RUSSIANS. On d, 1960, Bishop Valerian Trifa, of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, pt, from the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America, a re-consecration tropolitan Leonty and Bishop Dimitri, which act 'validated Bishop Valerian's orders.

The act of re-consecration took place in Metropolitan Leonty's Chapel in Syosset, L.I.,N

Bishop Valerian was originally consecrated in April, 1952, by Metropolitan John and Arc bishop Mstzlaw and Archbishop Hennady of the Ukrainian Church. The Romanian Church at that time, sought to establish their independence from the Romanian Patriarchate abr which was under control of the Communist government of that country. Since that time, Romanian Episcopate has been 'attacked, maligned, and taken to court.....and the establi of canonical relationship with one of the recognized existing Synods of Orthodox bishops this country was never properly resolved'. As Fr. Hategan states: 'our canonical status now been adjusted.....From now on, our Episcopate will resume normal canonical rela ships with all the other acceptable branches of the Orthodox Church in America.

The Russian Church issued a memorandum, governing their relationship with the Roma body. One of the provisions reads as follows: 'The Metropolia(Russian Church) recogniz this Romanian Diocese as a special, administratively self-governing group pf parishes, by a Bishop canonically acceptable to the Metropolia, who was elected in accordance wit By-laws of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate....the Metropolia will at no time make an demands on the material assets and real property of the Romanian Diocese or its indivi parishes'.

- The question of canonical validity was raised in a law suit,between this Russian and that of the Moscow Patriarchal Russian Church, over the physical control of the St.Nicholas Russian Cathedral in New York City. - ED.

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MAN-ON-THE-STREET CAN BE A SAINT, SAYS EPISCOPAL LAYMAN. In a released early this year, Peter Day, Episcopal layman and Editor of 'The Living Church makes a pointed attempt to show that the life of the everyday man can, in reality, be the of a Saint. The book is entitled, aptly enough: 'Saints on Main Street'.

Mr. Day's thesis is partly based on the thought that the New Testament writers oft addr their letters to the 'saints' in Greece and Asia, concluding with similar greetings from 'saints', with whom they were residing. In diagnosing the symptoms of a 'saint', the auth shows they were completely human, often filled with errors, but, nevertheless, set 'apar from the general run of humanity, in that they have a 'special relation to God'. Mr.Day f that what is popularly known today as the 'ministry of the laity' is the avenue of 'saints'. 136 pages, and in down-to-earth vernacular, an expansion of the idea that the laity must reactivate the life of the Church is given. Clericalism is shown to be a disease of the C caused by the indifference of a non-active laity. Analyzing other points, the reader is pr to realize that here, perhaps, is the rebellion of a layman to the established autocracy o traditional clergy and a rationalized approach as to how an effective role of laymen can throw the existing system, by filling it with a predominant lay-priesthood. No matter wh intent, however, the book is well worthwhile the perusal and thought of any serious pers who desires to know the feelings of all phases and levels of the Community of Believers.

- Published by Seabury Press, the book retails at $2.50. - ED.

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RUSSIAN MONASTERY DEDICATES NEW REFECTORY. Dedication of a new refe (monastery dining hall) took place April 24th at St. Tikhon's Russian Orthodox Monastery South Canaan, Penna. Russian clergy from three ecclesiastical areas participated in t ceremony, at which Metropolitan Leonty officiated.

St.Tikhon's is one of the shrines of Russian Orthodoxy in the U.S. It was founded more t fifty years ago by the late Rev. Alexis G.Toth, an outstanding missionary leader who was instrumental in organizing many new Russian parishes in North America, as well as bri many of the Uniate(Eastern Rite Roman Catholics) back to the Mother Church.

The 300 acre site, on which St. Tikhon Monastery is located, is also the location of St.Ti

ical Seminary and St.Tikhon Russian Orthodox Orphanage.

ion of the refectory is only the first step in an extensive renovating program now ay at the monastery. The new building is of cinder block, faced with brick, and is d with all modern facilities. Future plans call for additions to the main building of archives-offices-and reception quarters. Hieromonk Seraphim Bobish, chairman of evelopment Program, announced that groundbreaking for a new church would take is coming summer, along with a macadem-surfaced parking lot for 500 cars.

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DOX CHURCH HOLDS 2nd ANNUAL CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL. Under ction of Rev.Fr.Thomas Blaschak, the Church of the Holy Resurrection (Carpatho- Orthodox) held its 2nd Annual Cherry Blossom Festival in the Nation's Capital early ith.

ed as a mission parish, services of the Church are held in the Washington National al(Protestant Episcopal). For the festival, the Cathedral Choir from Johnstown,Pa., Washington D.C.; a banquet was held, following Divine Liturgy, at St.Sophia's rthodox Hall, which is nearby the National Cathedral.

r a period of years, the mission congregation hopes to raise sufficient funds to elop their own physical facilities for independent religious functions of all types.-ED.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED THRUOUT U.S. In a series of indivi- ades, Greek Independence Day was observed across the U.S. The largest parade, , was in New York City, where an estimated 55,000 people participated; April 3rd festive day.

ty-seven years (since 1933) the New York parade has been an annual affair. This year, and 32 floats, one from as far as Boston, participated. The parade moved along fth Avenue to 74th Street, thence Eastward to the Cathedral, where church dignitaries he marchers. Both Mayor Wagner and U.S.Senator Javits were among the official s.

ek Independence was Mary Kaiteris, who was chosen from many contestants at the OYA affair at the Biltmore Hotel on the Friday preceding.

ch 25th is the actual date of Greek Independence, but a later date is usually observed ne annual parade because of better possibilities for good weather. - ED.

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HEAP BIG CHIEF!

ME KNOW HOW
TO SAVE LOTS OF TIME*

*Explanation: Chief means that the daylight-saving idea comes from an old Indian of his tribe, who cut off one end of his blanket and sewed it on the other to make it longer.

FIRST AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE IS MADE TO ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE For the first time in history, an American group pilgrimage is being made to the Seat of Ecumenical Patriarchate in Istanbul(Constantinople). Headed by Archbishop Iakovos of Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, the some 500 pilgrims boarded the flagship of the National Hellenic-American Line, the SS Queen Frederica, on April 19th, 1960, set sail for the blue Mediterranean.

Scheduled to land in Istanbul on Tuesday, May 3rd, the pilgrims will spend two days in a history-making visit to the 'Phanar'(Patriarchal Seat). Greeted there by His Holiness, Patriarch Athenagoras I, they will receive a lantern, which has received its light from the Holy Light of the Patriarchate, to convey back to America and to its place in the American Church. During the voyage, the light will be kept safely burning in the beautiful chapel of the Queen Frederica. The Patriarch also will give each pilgrim a special, commemorative medal in remembrance of the occasion.

The voyage will also offer the excursionists the wonders of the Bosporus, the Princess Islands, the exotic bazaars of the ancient Byzantine capital, the glories of ancient St.Sophia, and a visit to the monastery of Vatopedion on Mt.Athos.

While at the Phanar, the pilgrims will participate in the cornerstone-laying of a new headquarters building for the Patriarchate; in this, they will actually be participants, in that they will personally lay the stone in position. The building will replace one that burned in 1941. It took twenty years to raise the necessary funds to replace the structure.

- Prior to the departure of the pilgrims, a Dinner Dance was held on the SS Frederica in New York harbor, to aid in raising funds for sending an annual 100 youth(12 to 15 years) of Greek ancestry to spend a summer in Greece, where they may see firsthand the land country of their forefathers. - ED.

- St.Andrew the Apostle is the traditional founder of the Throne of the Ecumenical Patriarchate; said to have taken place in 34 AD. Since that date, some 268 Patriarchs have successively occupied the Throne of the Mother Church of Christendom.

- The Phanar stands on the left bank of the Golden Horn. At that same site, once stood a small convent . After a series of historical acts of violence, the present patriarchate was established there by Gregory V, who was killed in front of its doors during the Greek revolution of 1821. This 'Closed Door' is an historic site today for all visitors. It over it the torn body of the dead patriarch had been hung by the Turks in 1821 and the door was never used since. Within the outer walls of the patriarchate, stands the Church of St. George, which contains many relics of old Christendom, including the pit of St. John Chrysostom - the remains of the bodies of four of the saints of the C the ancient throne of the patriarchs - and half of the marble column on which Chr was bound and lashed. - ED.

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AHEPA EXCURSION DEPARTS FOR GREECE. The 1960 Ahepa(American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) Excursion to Greece departed from New York Cit on March 22nd, on board the Queen Frederica of the Home Lines.

The first such excursion was held in 1928; they have been held over the years as a part the basic idea of developing better understanding between Americans and the country of their origins. President Eisenhower, on the occasion of the 1959 Excursion, said: 'I kn each of you will be an effective Ambassador in carrying to the Greek people the goodwil and friendship of us all.'

The voyagers saw not only Greece, but also the Ecumenical Patriarchate. They carried them many supplies and items of aid to Greek needy - Greek hospitals - and Greek scho and libraries, including a shipment of books, totaling over 15,000 in number.

GE STAMP COMMEMORATES WORLD REFUGEE YEAR. The United States a commemorative postage stamp on April 7th, that portrayed American participation Vorld Refugee Year.

ce of this stamp', said the Postmaster, 'will again confirm this country's long tradi- aid to the world's homeless and destitute, and will serve to point up in a most graphic the importance which the U.S., its President, and its people, attach to World Refugee

mp, which is in the 4¢ category, had an initial printing of 120,000,000; opening day ere accompanied with ceremonies in the Nation's Capital.

e 10th, the Post Office is releasing a new 10¢, overseas airmail stamp, for use to in America and the West Indies. It will picture the Liberty Bell, along with the lical verse from Leviticus 25:10: 'Proclaim liberty thruout the land to all its inhab- its'. This original inscription, used on the bell, was chosen by a Quaker, who was aker of the colonial House of Representatives in Pennsylvania in 1752. The bell vided it's name from the inscription, rather than from the fact that it was rung on 4th, 1776, as most believe. The crack in the bell didn't develop until 1835, when it s being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall. - ED.

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NIC UNIVERSITY RECEIVES CHARTER FROM STATE. This country's first arts college, operated by the Greek Orthodox Church, received its Commonwealth of nusetts Charter on April 4th, when Secretary of State Ward presented it to Archbishop at the Diocesan banquet held at Holy Cross Theological School Auditorium, Brookline,

with great speed (*the Founders meeting for the Hellenic University Foundation was uary 8th-9th at the St. Moritz Hotel, N.Y., at which time $200,000 was pledged.-ED.) f $750,000 toward the needed $5,000,000 has already been pledged; additional pro- om the March 23rd premier of 'Can-Can in Boston are expected to substantially e needed funds(*This premier showing was obtained thru Spyros Skouras, president of ntury.-ED.).

oss Seminary, which presently occupies a 35 acre site in Brookline and Jamaica Plain, added to its property an adjoining 25 acre estate, on which will be built the announced ity. Eventually to cost in excess of $100,000,000, the University will be non-sectarian cated to inspiring and continuing the heritage of Greek culture in America.

first of the new buildings, one costing $250,000, is already complete. It houses the nasium, library and classrooms. - ED.

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ON & ANSWER IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC MAGAZINE. In the March, 1960 the Roman Catholic magazine 'The Sign', Rev. Adrian Lynch (Passionist Father) a Question & Answer section, from which the following question and answer are

a our town some Catholics collect for the Salvation Army; in fact, two officers are tholics and we have a reserve fund in the name of the Salvation Army. Is this all ght? - Iowa.

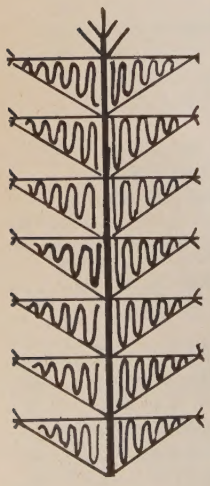
finitely not. It amounts to illicit co-operation in the propagation of a false religion. ough I do not deny the humanitarian works of the Salvation Army, this does not change status as a form of heresy, which no Catholic may directly support. It is different if Catholic were to contribute to a drive conducted by the Army, when the contribution is t interpreted as approval of its religious error and there is sufficient reason for mak- g it. I wonder how active these Catholics are in direct support of the true faith which ey profess?'

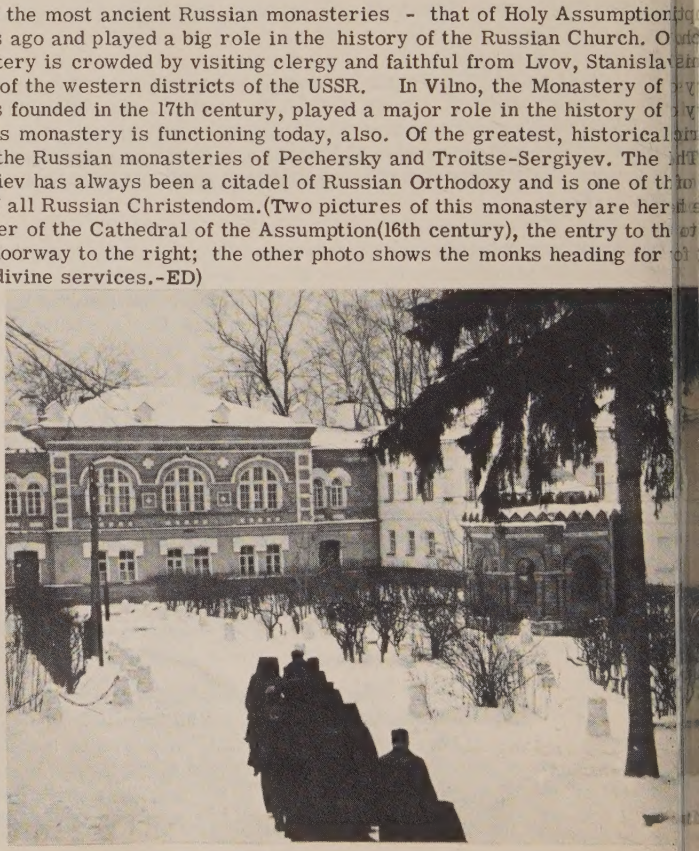
Patriarch Sergius was enthroned there in 1943; Patriarch Alexius similarly enthroned i
and the 500th anniversary of the establishment of the Patriarchal Russian Throne were
there in 1948; also, various services (e.g.- requiem for Patriarch Sergius - see photo p
in connection with the Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the re-establishment of the
Patriarchate in the Russian Orthodox Church.

Many outstanding,and historically valuable, monuments of architecture are still to be fo
operative in Russia today. One example of such Russian folk architecture is to be seen i
Cathedral of the Assumption in the city of Vladimir. This one hundred and thirty foot hi
church of white stone rises on a hill near the Klyazma banks. An amazing monument of
style, it was constructed by Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky (the son of the founder of Mosco
Prince Yuri Dolgoruky) some eight centuries ago. The church is actively used for serv
to this very day. Several years ago, restoration of the ancient icons was performed unde
direction of Professor Sychyov; additional restoration of the ancient wall frecoes was a
done by the great Russian painters Andrei Rublyov and Daniel Cherny.

However, no Russian city, perhaps, has such an abundance of monuments as old Novgoro
the time of World War II, that museum-city was destroyed by the fascists. Many of the
buildings were severely injured. Restoration, however, has once again made the magnifi
Cathedral of St. Sophia stand forth in its original glory. It dates back to the 11th century
is a sister Cathedral to both the Sophias of Byzantium and Kiev. Also restored are the C
edral of St. George in the Yuryevski Monastery; the Antonyev Monastery; the Church of
Fyodor Stratilat; and St. Nicholas Cathedral.

In Pochayev, is one of the most ancient Russian monasteries - that of Holy Assumption
was founded 700 years ago and played a big role in the history of the Russian Church. O
Holy Days, the monastery is crowded by visiting clergy and faithful from Lvov, Stanisla
opol, and other cities of the western districts of the USSR. In Vilno, the Monastery of
Holy Spirit, which was founded in the 17th century, played a major role in the history of
doxy in Lithuania. This monastery is functioning today, also. Of the greatest, historical
icance, however, are the Russian monasteries of Pechersky and Troitse-Sergiyev. The
ersky Monastery in Kiev has always been a citadel of Russian Orthodoxy and is one of th
sacred, holy places of all Russian Christendom.(Two pictures of this monastery are her
One is of the bell-tower of the Cathedral of the Assumption(16th century), the entry to th
can be seen thru the doorway to the right; the other photo shows the monks heading for
refectory after their divine services.-ED)







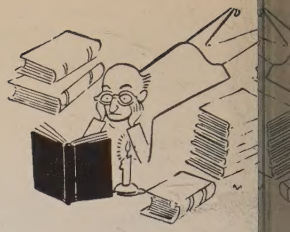


ther monastery, that of Troitse-Sergiyev, is situated in the city of Zagorsk, near Moscow. founded more than six centuries ago(in 1337) by Sergius Rodonezhsky, after whom it was . This monastery played an active part in the military defence of the Russian State at s times. It was the 'shield of Moscow', withstanding, in 1608-1610, the sixteen month of the 35,000 strong, Roman Catholic army of Poland, which sought to overthrow Orthodoxy stitute the subjective arm of the Vatican. At the time of the Streltzi's mutiny, Tzarevitch nd Tzarevitch Peter(future Tzar Peter the Great) took refuge behind the walls of this tery.

e-Sergiyev was not constructed in a year or a day; several centuries elapsed before npletion. Centered there, today, are hosts of treasured monuments of architecture: Cathedral (1422-1423), Cathedral of the Assumption (1554-1585), Church of the Holy (1559-1585), the Refectory, the Bell-Tower, and many other structures.

ymbol, the monastery of Russia is the actual heart of Russian Orthodoxy. Alexius, the t Patriarch of Moscow, is also the Archimandrite of Troitse. Situated at Troitse are the w Ecclesiastical Academy and Seminary; pilgrims flock there from all over the Russias; n tourists find their way there in great numbers. It is truly one of Russia's great histori- l architectural monuments.

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